



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Paul: The Minnesota Historical Society, Vol. XV. 1912. Pp. iv, 188.)

A careful and adequate account of railroad legislation in Minnesota from the time it was organized as a territory until the repeal of the Granger laws in 1875. Describes the attempt of the legislature, first to secure the building of railroads by means of state bonds and land grants, and later to control the corporations they had called into being. The territorial charters are analyzed, the repudiation and final adjustment of the state railroad bonds, and the land grants, are briefly described, but almost two thirds of the volume is devoted to the Granger movement and resulting legislation. The study is based upon original sources, and is to be commended as a creditable piece of research. E. L. B.

SALZ, A. *Geschichte der böhmischen Industrie in der Neuzeit.* (Munich: Duncker und Humblot. 1913. Pp. viii, 628. 16 m.)

SCHWARZE, H. *Die wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse im Sultanat Zanzibar vor und nach der Errichtung der englischen Herrschaft.* (Berlin. Arthur Tetzlaff. 1912. Pp. 112. 2 m.)

WALLE, P. *L'Argentine telle qu'elle est.* (Paris E. Guilmoto. 1913.)

————— *A struggle for bread.* By "A Rifleman." (New York: John Lane Co. 1913.)

A reply to Norman Angell's *The Great Illusion.*

————— *Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of Certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Evidence taken in London, October and November, 1912, with appendices and index. Part I. Migration.* (London: King. 1913. 2s. 9d.)

————— *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Industrie Rigas.* (Riga: N. Kymmel. 1912. Pp. 98, maps. 1.20 m.)

### Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

*Die Fleischversorgung des Deutschen Reiches. Eine Untersuchung der Ursachen und Wirkungen der Fleischteuerung und der Mittel zur Abhilfe.* By DR. JOSEPH BERGFRIED ESSLER. (Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke. 1912. Pp. xiv, 289. 7 m.)

Professor Essler discusses minutely all phases of the meat supply in Germany. The prices of meats have shown a rising tendency in recent years; the causes of this are first, an increase in the demand, and second, the failure of the meat production to keep pace with this larger demand. The demand has increased because of the growth of the meat-consuming population and because of the greater consuming power of the individual, due to the higher incomes of wage-earners. The average consumption of meat by German workmen, in the opinion of the author, is far too low,

in view of the nature of the employment of the majority of them; not only is consumption too low, but also they are forced to pay higher prices for meat than are the workmen of Belgium, France, Great Britain, and other countries. According to the author, the protective tariff on meats and grains, and the prohibitory character of the meat inspection regulations, have driven up meat prices in recent years to a point where the resulting distress of the population calls for an immediate relief. This relief must come from a gradual removal of the import duties on meat and fodder, and a reasonable relaxation of the meat inspection regulations. The author also finds that the present organization of the meat trade is wasteful and inefficient, and as a partial aid in relieving the present situation, he urges the establishment of municipal slaughter-houses and markets.

The treatment of the subject shows the author's intimate knowledge of all its phases; the volume is practically a cyclopedia on the question of the meat supply of the world, with special reference to Germany.

H. J. HARRIS.

#### NEW BOOKS

ALLEN, R. C. *Mineral resources of Michigan, with statistical tables of production and value of mineral products for 1910 and prior years.* (Lansing, Mich.: Mich. Geolog. and Biolog. Survey. 1913. Pp. 65. \$1.16.)

AUGE-LARIBE. *L'évolution de la France agricole.* (Paris: Colin. 1912. Pp. xvii, 304. 3.50 fr.)

COOPER, W. E. *England's fatal land policy.* (London: C. A. Pearson. 1913. Pp. 320. 2s. 6d.)

DAVID, E. *Die Kupferhüttenindustrie.* (Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta. 1913. 4.50 m.)

DECKER-DAVID, P. *L'agriculture indigène en Tunisie.* (Paris: J. B. Baillière et Fils. 1913. Pp. 777. 12 fr.)

DEMUTH, J. *Der Diamantenmarkt mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der deutschsüdwestafrikanischen Ausbeute.* (Karlsruhe: G. Braun. 1913. Pp. viii, 132. 3.20 m.)

FANNING, C. E. *Selected articles on the conservation of natural resources.* (Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co. 1913. Pp. xv, 153. \$1.)

Contains briefs on federal and state control respectively; a bibliography of four pages, including a half page for speeches in the *Congressional Record*. Some thirty-five different extracts adequately present different phases of the subject.

GALL, C. C. *Rhodesian mines.* (London: African and Rhodesian Mining and Publication Syndicate. 1912. 21s.)